

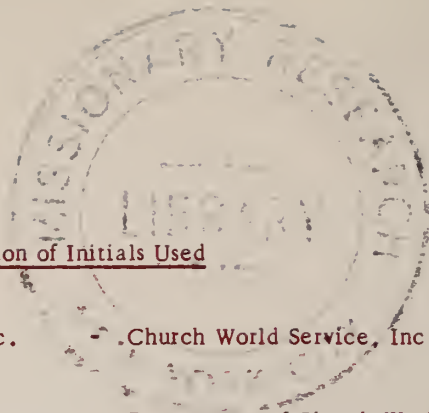
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Korea

Relief and
Reconstruction
in KOREA

Church World Service

*of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
215 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y.*



Explanation of Initials Used

- CWS, Inc. - Church World Service, Inc.
- DCWS - Department of Church World Service of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America
- KCWS - Korean Church World Service, a committee and an operation of the National Christian Council of Korea
- KAVA - Korean Association of Voluntary Agencies
- UNCACK - United Nations Civil Assistance Command, Korea
- KCAC - Korea Civil Assistance Command
- UNKRA - United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency
- UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION IN KOREA

Church World Service, Inc., has supported relief and rehabilitation services in Korea from the time the organization was founded in May, 1946. CWS, Inc., was one of twelve organizations combined as of January 1, 1951, to form the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, with which there are now affiliated thirty Protestant and Orthodox communions with a total church membership of some 35,000,000.

After the attack from north of the 38th parallel on June 25, 1950, the relief work was seriously disrupted and it was not until early in 1951 that the military situation permitted Dr. Henry D. Appenzeller to proceed to Korea to reorganize the relief service. Since that time the work has grown steadily.

Although the Department of Church World Service is supported mainly by the Protestant and Orthodox churches in the United States, it is the policy of DCWS that its resources shall be used abroad for any in need irrespective of race, creed or political affiliation. DCWS field representatives and field organizations usually coordinate their activities with corresponding Catholic organizations and other bodies with similar interests. In the U.S.A., DCWS correlates with other organizations through the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

Korean Church World Service is mainly supported from the United States, but some aid is also received from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, and some European and South American countries. Most non-American aid is channeled through the World Council of Churches.

Organization

Strictly speaking, DCWS has no operations of its own in Korea. It supports KCWS, which is a committee and an operation of the National Christian Council of Korea. Included in the membership of KCWS are most of the Protestant denominations in Korea; Presbyterians, Methodists, Salvation Army, Holiness; and the following nationalities are included: Korean, American, Canadian, Australian, South African.

The following are the officers of KCWS:

President: Dr. Edward Adams, Presbyterian, U.S.A.
Vice President: Mr. Chang, Salvation Army
Secretary: Rev. Kim Sa Keun
Treasurer: Dr. E.J.O. Fraser, United Church of Canada

The staff of KCWS includes the following:

Executive Director: Dr. Henry D. Appenzeller.*

Dr. Appenzeller was born in Korea, as was Mrs. Appenzeller, and they have spent the larger part of their adult lives in the Methodist Mission in that country. He was a high school principal for many years, and many of the present leaders of Korea are his former students.

Executive Secretary: Mr. Kim Jong Whan, a graduate of the School of Social Work of Boston University.

Executive Assistant: Mr. Gregory B. Votaw, an American young man without previous experience in the Orient.

Field Supervisor: Mr. James Atkinson*, an Englishman who has been serving the World Council of Churches as Chief of Service to Refugees in Austria.

Secretary for Child Welfare: Miss Anne Davison, a Canadian, trained and experienced in social work, with previous experience of child welfare under CWS in China.

Training Midwives: Miss Edith J. Galt, an American who holds the degree of "Master of Nursing", born in China and has served there on the staff of UNICEF and as a missionary.

There are also a large number of Koreans employed in various capacities in headquarters office (still in Pusan); in branch offices, such as that at Seoul; in institutional management, such as day nursery, widows' work projects, women's home, etc.

In addition a great many missionaries and Korean church members give part time to the relief and rehabilitation service.

The staff of the Amputee Rehabilitation Project includes:

Director: Rev. Reuben A. Torrey, Jr., D.D.
Associate: Mrs. Edward Adams (part time)

Orthopedic surgeons: Dr. P.K. Moon and Dr. Paul Crane, both part time. Dr. Crane is an American and Dr. Moon is an American trained Korean.

*See Page 8

Limb maker and fitter: Paul Kingsbury.

Physiotherapy:) Louise Skarin

&) &

Occupational therapy:) Mildred Maw (part time).

Farm management:)

&)

Dean Schowengerdt

Taejon Occupational Center:)

Plus a number of Korean employees, some of whom are amputees.

KCWS is a member of KAVA, Korean Association of Voluntary Agencies, which coordinates the operations of most of the voluntary relief and rehabilitation agencies in Korea and also assists them in relationships with UN agencies and with the Government of Korea.

RELIEF

From 1946 to June 25, 1950, the CWS relief program in Korea was operating chiefly for aid to refugees from north of the 38th parallel, of whom there were some few millions. Since the latter date all war victims have been eligible for assistance. The problem has been so immense that only the official agencies, such as UNCACK (now KCAC) could meet it - and even as of last January less than half of those registered as eligible for aid were actually receiving help. But voluntary agencies, such as KCWS, are more flexible and can often apply their smaller resources to meet needs that the official agencies cannot meet. For example, in the period when civilian residents were being forcibly removed from a wide area behind the Han River front, it was found that new arrivals in some of the refugee camps could not begin to get official rations until the first of the next calendar month. Normally KCWS did not distribute food in "official" refugee camps, but in this situation KCWS helped to feed many a refugee family until they qualified for rations. There have been times when UNCACK was short of some food item which KCWS was able to supply. The food shipped by DCWS is mostly from two sources: contributions from U.S. farmers through our subsidiary, Christian Rural Overseas Program, or U.S. Government surpluses.

In addition to food, the other item of relief distribution is used clothing and bedding. DCWS has been instrumental, largely through American Relief for Korea, in shipping large quantities of clothing for UNCACK distribution. The following figures include only what was shipped by DCWS for KCWS distribution:

<u>Long Tons (net)</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u> <u>10 months</u>
Food and Vitamins	154.8	1,844.3
Clothing, shoes, bedding	224.1	320.1
Miscellaneous	<u>9.1</u>	<u>65.9</u>
Total tons	388.	2,230.3

Total values of shipments were:

1952 - \$541,689; 1953 (10 months) \$1,406,811

During 1952 and the first half of 1953 a large quantity of clothing was sent to Korea by parcel post by donors in the U.S.A. Now that postage rates have increased from 14¢ to 45¢ per pound, there will not be so much sent through the post. Funds have also been used for buying rice in Korea at harvest time when the price was comparatively favorable and then during the winter and spring months either to give it out free or to sell at cost to those on low fixed salaries and unable to buy rice at inflated off-season prices.

DCWS also ships white muslin for making new garments, especially for women, who will not wear American styles.

REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

There can be no firmly fixed line of demarcation between relief on the one hand and rehabilitation and reconstruction on the other hand. It is the fixed policy of DCWS to avoid direct relief measures wherever possible, but rather to support those programs and projects that help people to help themselves. In the catastrophe that has hit Korea with some 45% of the population in need, both relief and rehabilitation have been and still are necessary. I can give illustrations of various types of rehabilitation aid.

Employment

At times simply providing the basic necessities of food and clothing, or medical care for a family until the father or mother, or both, can find a job is a real rehabilitation measure, although we have classed such as relief. Furthermore, the KCWS staff have worked long and hard as an unofficial employment agency, bringing jobs and workers together. Knitting and sewing machines have been imported to provide work and income for women: sole income for widows and wives of unemployed husbands, supplementary income for wives of employed men. Loans of money are made to: (a) men or women to set them up as small tradesmen, and (b) to refugee farmers returning to their land. The latter often need money for seed, fertilizer, implements, and even for shacks in which to live. Sewing and embroidery projects are organized and maintained for widows, in which some find continuous employment to support themselves and their children and others learn needlecrafts by which they can earn a living independently.

KCWS purchased in Japan machinery for spinning and weaving cloth

from a combination of rags and cotton. This factory is now employing about 250 people at Taejon, and is at the same time producing much needed cloth.

Worthy of particular mention is the problem of re-employment for tens of thousands of men being discharged from armed services and labor drafts.

Child Welfare

Children are among the chief sufferers from war in Korea. There are tens of thousands of orphans. The standard of child care, both in orphanages and elsewhere, is very low even by the standards of Asia. KCWS contributes wheat, rice, lard, powdered milk and clothing to needy orphanages. Money is also given at times, but carefully coordinated with cash grants coming from specialized child care agencies. Miss Anne Davison has recently joined the KCWS staff and it is hoped that she will make a contribution by raising the standards for child care in Korea. We hope to develop in-service training opportunities in child welfare for girls studying welfare in college.

A KCWS day nursery has been serving a real need in Pusan by providing widows (and in a few cases widowers) and working wives a place to leave small children during the working day. This project contributes both to child care and to the family support.

During the confusions of the war years thousands of children in Korea have become "nomads." They roam the streets of the cities, living by their wits. So fond of this free life have they become that if assigned to orphanages many of them tire of the discipline and run away. KCWS has not done much toward the solution, but it has been discussed and something will be attempted when funds and personnel are available.

Partly because of scarcity of food and generally poor economic conditions, and partly because of lack of knowledge, the nutrition of children leaves much to be desired. Efforts to teach mothers and orphanage workers how to get the most nutrition out of available resources are being made, and will be expanded as resources are available. Supplementary feeding in the schools is badly needed.

Women

Services for the livelihood of widows has already been mentioned under "Employment." Houses have also been built for widows and their families, partly with UNKRA funds and partly with DCWS funds. There are so many widows in Korea that, like the problem of orphans, the need for aid will be there for many years.

One of the problems in Korea is that of the girls and young women who hang about the army camps. Not all have become prostitutes, but most would do so if permitted to continue to roam. At the urging of the police in Seoul, KCWS maintains a home there for some 30 of these girls, who are brought in by the police. In the charge of a competent Christian woman they are being taught to read and write, and also needlework or some other occupation by which they can make a living. Not least important they are being re-oriented so that they can discover values in life they have never before known.

Medicine and Health

DCWS has shipped a modest quantity of drugs and a considerable quantity of vitamins to Korea. KCWS has also helped to make medical care available for many refugees. There are six Protestant mission hospitals in South Korea (Seoul (2), Taegu, Pusan, Chonju, Kwangju) but they have had only minor aid from DCWS. Three special projects in the field of health ought to be mentioned briefly.

Amputees

There are tens of thousands (probably) of amputees in Korea. Under the leadership of Dr. Torrey, who is himself an amputee and is also a man of long experience in China, DCWS is supporting a complete program for the rehabilitation of amputees. The staff has been indicated. Many of the patients must have corrective surgery before new limbs can be fitted. Discouragement must be overcome and the patient must acquire the determination to develop new muscular controls. In many cases the patient must be taught new skills so that he can earn a living. We are trying to develop this program on a Korean basis. The project staff is teaching Koreans to make and fit limbs and other prosthetic appliances. Many of those so taught are amputees. The men of the I Corps, UN Army, raised more than \$75,000 for the rehabilitation of child amputees and that fund is being administered by DCWS and KCWS in conjunction with the regular amputee project. This rehabilitation of amputees is one of our most satisfying programs. To see an amputee (sometimes a double amputee) change from a discouraged, hopeless, bitter individual to a buoyant, confident member of society is an inspiration. That is really rehabilitation of lives.

Midwifery

This is as good a place as any to include a paragraph on the work of Miss Edith Galt, M.N., who is assigned by DCWS to the staff of Il Shin Women's Hospital in Pusan. Miss Galt is highly trained and experienced in midwifery and is the author of a manual on midwifery which has been translated into several languages. UNKRA has had it translated into Korean. Miss Galt is practising midwifery and is teach-

ing the subject. Nurses from hospitals all over Korea are being sent to Il Shin Women's Hospital for some months training in midwifery. Interns, too, are being sent there for special experience. There is a limit to the amount of work one person can do, but it is hoped to train as midwives girls who have graduated from junior high school, but who are not nurses. In the foreseeable future there will never be enough nurses in Korea to deliver all the babies born in that land.

Anti-Tuberculosis

The third health program is now in the planning stage. That is an anti-tuberculosis project. Tuberculosis is perhaps the greatest health problem in Korea, after more than three years of malnutrition plus crowding in poor housing and exposure due to poor clothing. Attached to this report is a statement drawn up by Dr. Douglas N. Forman, Executive Secretary of the Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work, Division of Foreign Missions. It will be seen that DCWS has included \$50,000 in its 1954 budget for this project. Including capital funds needed, especially for the sanatorium in Seoul, Dr. Forman's estimate of \$100,000 will be more nearly correct.

BUDGETS

In addition to supplies shipped DCWS has spent in Korea, and on behalf of the Korea program, from January 1 - October 31, 1953, \$227,182.88. That does not include freight on most shipments and many other charges that have been carried by other budgets in DCWS.

The tentative DCWS Korea budget for 1954 is as follows:

General program	-	\$ 400,000
Amputee project	-	50,000
Anti-Tuberculosis project	-	<u>50,000</u>
Total		\$ 500,000

KCWS has sent the following budget for 1954, which does not include the amputee project:

		<u>To Total</u>
Administration	\$ 60,000	13%
Purchase of supplies	2,000	1%
Distribution of supplies	120,000	26%
Upkeep of buildings	3,000	1%
Revolving loans	50,000	11%
Child welfare	70,000	15%
Housing for widows	40,000	9%
Industrial rehabilitation	50,000	11%
Anti-tuberculosis project	50,000	11%
Miscellaneous	<u>8,000</u>	<u>2%</u>
Total	\$ 453,000	100%

The chief sources of support for the Korea program, as for all the DCWS programs, are appropriations by official Protestant denominational agencies. However, considerable amounts are also received from a variety of sources, such as: individuals, local church congregations, community union services, special projects such as World Communion Sunday, and other projects sponsored by the Department of United Church Women, foundations and bequests.

Arnold B. Vaught

November 1, 1953

In Memory of

HENRY D. APPENZELLER

1889-1953

Henry D. Appenzeller was born in Korea, the son of pioneer Methodist missionaries in that country. After graduation from Princeton University and Drew Theological Seminary he returned to Korea as a Methodist missionary, teacher and middle school principal. He married Ruth Noble, also born in Korea of missionary parents, and three children were born to them, two daughters and one son.

During World War II Dr. Appenzeller served with the Department of State. After the war he served pastorates in Honolulu and Los Angeles.

At the beginning of 1951 Dr. Appenzeller returned to Korea, on loan from the Methodist Division of Foreign Missions (now the Division of World Missions) to direct the relief and reconstruction operation supported by Church World Service. He went to serve the people he loved and to endure war-time hardships with them in spite of the necessity of leaving his wife in the U.S.A. She was able to join him in the autumn of 1952.

Using his organizational abilities, as well as his intimate knowledge of Korea, Henry Appenzeller reorganized the relief and rehabilitation service and directed this ever growing operation in a remarkable way. In some measure he is a martyr to the cause of helping the Korean people in their hour of need. He cannot be replaced, but his self-forgetful service will inspire others to take up the burden in a similar spirit of devotion and dedication.

Mr. James Atkinson is temporarily Acting Director of Korean CWS.

A KOREAN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM
UNDER
UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSION AUSPICES

(October - 1953)

It is generally recognized that tuberculosis is the most prevalent killing disease in Korea and the major health problem of the country, with inadequate housing, malnutrition and nervous stress and strain as contributing factors.

A number of agencies, both governmental and voluntary are exerting their efforts to control the spread of the infection by both curative and preventive programs. In the forefront of these are Christian medical missions which have been serving the country for the past sixty years.

A representative coordinating and directing committee has been set up in Korea to direct the anti-tuberculosis program for which the churches have assumed responsibility.

The following church organizations are participating in the united campaign which includes both curative and preventive aspects:

- The Korea Committee of the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA.
- The Department of Church World Service which is directly responsible for administering the project.
- The Methodist Board of Missions - General and Woman's.
- The Presbyterian (Northern) Board of Foreign Missions.
- The United Church of Canada Board of Overseas Missions, and the Woman's Missionary Society.
- The Southern Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.
- The General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists.

The preliminary basic plan includes the following elements:

- The formation of a Korea Anti-Tuberculosis Project Committee of Korean Church World Service.
- The establishment of an administrative center in Korea - with director and necessary personnel.
- The coordination of all the anti-tuberculosis activities of the various Christian medical and welfare centers in Korea.
- The strengthening of these facilities by supervision, consultation, allocation of supplies and personnel.
- Establishment, as deemed advisable and as resources permit, of new facilities and centers - sanatoria, health centers, mass survey teams.

Existing centers of medical work. Christian missions are at present supporting in South Korea one fully accredited medical school - Severance Union Medical College in Seoul, six general hospitals, one tuberculosis sanatorium and a dozen related dispensaries and health centers; all of which are doing a substantial amount of anti-tuberculosis work, which can be immeasurably expanded and strengthened as resources in funds, personnel and supplies become available.

Seoul - Here a special section of the out-patient department is being reconstructed to house a tuberculosis clinic. Also a temporary sanatorium of 100 beds is being erected for the reception of patients and training of various types of personnel in anti-tuberculosis measures. There is also a mission general hospital at Seoul.

Kwangju - Here an 80-bed sanatorium is crowded with patients.

Chonju - The general hospital with a daily census of 150 is admitting many tuberculosis patients, a substantial proportion of them with bone and joint lesions, under the care of an orthopedic surgeon.

Taiku - The hospital here has 112,000 out-patient visits and over 2000 admissions a year. Tuberculosis patients are treated.

Pusan - The mission hospital cares chiefly for women and infants. The bulk of the work is obstetrical.

Koje Island - Branch of Severance Hospital.

These and other smaller centers are doing considerable anti-tuberculosis work. The plan calls for the strengthening of this particular aspect of their services, as well as -

The production of literature on preventive measures

The use of audio-visual aids

The training of personnel in tuberculosis work.

The cost of such a program during the year 1954 will be about \$100,000.

Capital expenditure\$ 60,000.

Current expenditure 40,000.

Capital funds are needed primarily for the expansion and rehabilitation of existing facilities and centers of work as well as for essential equipment - x-ray apparatus, x-ray accessories, projectors, furniture, diagnostic instruments, therapeutic appliances and additional beds.

Maintenance funds are needed for central office administration expenses, travel of director and consultant, training of personnel, support of Korean assistants and public health nurses, production of literature and other educational media.

Personnel - The doctors and nurses in charge of the existing hospitals and other centers will be directly responsible for the anti-tuberculosis work carried on at their institutions. A director of the total program and a tuberculosis specialist and public health nurses will constitute the core of the staff, with additional trained personnel assigned to the various centers.

D. N. Forman, M.D.

November 1, 1953.

